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THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, MARCH 5

The Obligation of Military Officers to Obey Unlawful Orders.

From the Chicago Times.

Gen. Meigs, in response to certain inquiries of the Senate committee for investigating the frauds in the chartering of transports, gave his opinion respecting the duty of subordinate officers to obey illegal orders, which we here append:

"I should add that in my opinion neither the Secretary, President, or any other officer, can legally compel a subordinate officer to obey illegal orders. The obligation of obedience is obedience of lawful orders of a superior, in the military as in the civil service."

The Supreme Court has decided that a military officer cannot justify himself by pleading the command of his superior officer.

The circumstances eliciting this opinion from the General were the inquiries proposed by the committee as to his having in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of War, transferred business property belonging to the Quartermaster's Department to John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War. While, as can be readily seen from the General's letter, he had grave doubts of the right of the Secretary to order such a transfer, the General waived the question of the lawfulness of the order and obeyed it. Whether he did right or wrong in so doing is not our present purpose to inquire. We wish to get at the correctness of the opinion given as to the duty of subordinates in obeying unlawful orders.

The Senate committee say, with reference to the transfer of the business from the Quartermaster's Department to Tucker, that "it can neither be justified upon principle nor by its results,"—thus plainly intoning the opinion of Gen. Meigs. If a subordinate officer is under obligation to obey an unlawful order, certainly Gen. Meigs could justify the transfer upon principle. Here, then, we have the opinion of one of the oldest officers in the service; the opinion of the Supreme Court; and the opinion of the Senate Investigating Committee, a majority of whom were abolitionists with Senator Grimes at their head, coinciding, that subordinate officers are under no obligation to obey unlawful orders. In other words, an unlawful order is *no order*.

The Legislature of Kentucky a few days since passed, with but one dissenting voice, a resolution requesting the restoration to the service of Col. John McHenry, who had been dismissed for returning fugitive slaves to their owners. His regiment was infested with runaway negroes, which he did not wish to be burdened; neither did he wish the Government to be burdened with their support; nor did he wish to treat with contempt the laws of Kentucky which made harboring of them a criminal offense punishable with fine and imprisonment.

It is enough to say of Col. McHenry, in this connection, that there was not an officer in Kentucky who had made greater sacrifices for the Union, who had a more brilliant record, or whose character in public and private life had won greater or more deserved confidence. He was dismissed, without a hearing, in disgrace, from the service.

In view of the indorsement of Gen. Meigs' opinion by the Senate committee, we say that the dismissal of Col. McHenry upon the grounds assigned in the order for his dismissal was a gross outrage upon a gallant officer, and an insult to the State of Kentucky—that he had not transgressed any article of war or order issued by a superior officer.

The new article of war added in March last was a flagrant violation of the constitution, and therefore void. The construction placed upon that article by the President was unwarranted, and while Col. McHenry might lawfully disobey both the article and the President's construction, he only disobeyed the last, consequently the allegations in the order for his dismissal were false.

THE FIRST CARGO OF TEAS FROM JAPAN.—The bark Benefactor, Capt. Perry, which arrived yesterday from Yokohama (bay of Yeddo), brings the first cargo of teas imported into New York from Japan since the opening of trade with that country. Hitherto the teas and silks of Japan have found their way to the Atlantic States, via China, where the teas have been re-exported and packed. The Benefactor's cargo has been prepared in Yokohama, with especial reference to its sale in the American market, the firing and packing being superintended by Chinese, sent to Japan for the purpose. The teas of Japan resemble the finest green tea of China, known as Moyné, differing chiefly in this, that it is perfectly pure and free from all coloring matter. While the Japan teas are not deficient in strength, it has a delicacy and softness of flavor which has already made it very popular.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

"Figures won't lie," is an old and homely expression; yet few can look upon a fashionable woman figure and say as much.

The coat of a horse is the gift of nature. That of many an ass is often of nature. That of many an ass is often the work of a tailor.

For the Dollar Weekly Bulletin.

The Reign of Despotism in Kentucky. I was a delegate to the Convention which was to have been held on the 18th of February, and went up to that nest of unclean birds, Frankfort, to perform my duty. I had hardly arrived, before I heard enough to satisfy me that efforts were being made to prevent the holding of the Convention.—Officers of Kentucky, who had not the manliness and nerve to interfere themselves, were secretly at work preparing the military for an interference. These State officers are well known, and if peaceful times shall ever return to us again, will be shown up in their true light and will receive the execration of all just minded men.

The amusing part of the operation was, that these men were claiming that they and their friends are the true democracy, and we, who were to hold the Convention, were cheats, deceivers and false claimants to the title. To be a little more special: That the "Louisville Journal" and "Frankfort Commonwealth" were loyal democratic papers, and Adjutant General Finnell (sound him Frenchified), Wolfe of Louisville, Bush of Clark (Senate), Bell of Boyle (House), Jno. B. Huston of Clark (House), Underwood of Warren, and so on, were the true blue democrats—the old wheel horses, the time honored servants—those who were always for a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States and for what is so well known and called "State rights." Papers which never had a sentence commendatory of any thing that was ever done by democracy, since their publication began, until now, and men who never cast a vote in their lives but against the democracy, actually set up to be the true representatives of her time honored principles; and stranger than all, actually succeeded in making the military believe it was true. Farewell Jephtha Dudley, Gov. Meriwether, Jack Leathers, and the hundreds of men who never knew any thing in politics but democratic principles, who came to Frankfort to attend the Convention—you are cast out, forced to vomit the old democratic ranche, to make way for the new set, led by such men.

The Convention was not allowed to make nominations for State officers and no other will be allowed to make nominations except such as receive the endorsement of this new concern!! So says Col. Gilbert in his military department, embracing the Capitol of Kentucky, where abideth all the Executive power and sovereignty of Kentucky, in the person of James F. Robinson, another of the glorious list of democrats who, perhaps, though he has lived in the democratic country of Scott all his life, never gave three democratic votes.

Hang up your fiddles, my old unfettered, unwashed, flat-footed men, who used to be so called by the papers and men I have referred to—the sweet scented, newly flavored, newly fledged birds have gotten your nest. They will hatch you a set of rulers with the aid of the military, next August, which will be the very quintessence of all that ever was democratic—yes and well flavored with abolitionism.

But to go back to my narrative—we were not allowed to hold a Convention. Col. Gilbert said we should not, and being a law abiding set, we left the place where the Convention was to have been held.

On the night of the 18th, armed soldiers paraded around, and spies and pimps kept the poor fellows from their sleeping, running to tell them the dispersed delegates were assembling, here now, and at another place then, until the Lord only knows how many places were visited by officers and soldiers. I heard of two houses, that of a Mrs. Major, a widow lady, and the house of a Mr. Steele. I also heard of their preventing a prayer meeting at the Christian Church, fearing the ladies and gentlemen would make a nomination, I suppose. This is no fiction but plain truth.

On the next morning, I strolled into the Circuit Court, which was in session, and heard a grey-headed lawyer state very briefly and quietly, that if as had been stated and published, the delegates who had come there had violated any law of the land or intended to violate any, the offences were cognizable in that Court. That the charges had been very distinctly and emphatically made, that they were here unlawfully and for unlawful purposes, by men whose oaths would be believed, and he therefore thought duty to the law, duty to the civil authorities, duty to God and country, required that as the regular grand jury had been adjourned the night before, (a singular adjournment in the face of what the jurors saw themselves upon the streets), that a special grand jury should be summoned and charged specially to enquire about the purposes of the meeting there and if found in violation of law, to have all hands engaged therein indicted.

Jno. L. Scott, who used to live in Mayaville, and who has gotten to be a terribly great man up there, being Commonwealth's Attorney, (not by the grace of God and a fair vote of the people, but by force of bayonets and the locking up of one his opponents at Camp Chase last election and the com-

peiling of the other to withdraw, just as his Honor, the Judge, is said also to have been elected,) opposed the motion for the jury, and the Court refused it, saying the men who came here were disloyal and deserved all they got. This is in substance what was said and done. I came away disgusted with what I saw at our Seat of Government.

We have a Governor who knows his duty "but doeth it not." He is charged to see the laws faithfully executed and to uphold and sustain the Constitution of the United States and of Kentucky. Constitutions and laws gave us the right to hold a Convention, but he saw them all trampled in the dust, his fellow citizens driven away from their meeting by the soldiers, he knowing for weeks before that the Convention was contemplated and making no objection to it.—He saw the only Court of the Country where the crime of the meeting or the crime of their dispersion was cognizable, with a full knowledge of what had transpired, dismiss the grand jury which was in session, without requiring them to investigate it, and refuse a special jury to investigate and enquire into all that had happened, at the instance of a respectable citizen and officer of the Court—the Commonwealth's Attorney—solely to urge and beg the Court not to allow the investigation. Both evidently fearing that it would result in showing that the Convention was to be held for a lawful purpose, and that the delegates had been most foully, wrongfully and unlawfully deprived of their legal rights, and that one of the most damnable conspiracies against the right of free speech and against the right of the people to assemble to consider of the unhappy condition of their country would have been exposed.

No one blamed the officers or soldiers, for it was well understood they acted under orders. But the day may come when the foul plot against our liberties will be unmasked and shown up in all its naked deformity.

These men who got up the scene I have described, are trying to force the conservative people of Kentucky into a position where they can have a pretext to drive them from the State and confiscate their property. Let no man, however, lose his self possession or be thrown off his balance. The democracy of the North and Northwest will understand who are the true men, when they learn who broke up the democratic Convention.

Go it Abolitionists! Go it Negro Worshipers! You falsely say we are a contemptible little number of Traitors, and yet you never hear our foot treads you don't become so alarmed you have to run after the military.

MASON COUNTY.

Rags.—It is a curious fact that nearly all the rags annually imported into the United States from all foreign countries come from Italy. The circumstance is due to two causes:

1. Italy is in fact the receptacle of all the old rags in Levant. The Turks, the Greeks and Syrians use vast quantities of cheap cotton cloth; and the Archipelago and the whole Levant are swept by the Greek and Italian coasting smacks, about the size of our clambots, who trade for rags which country peddlers collect. These rags ultimately get to Genoa, Trieste, &c., and are shipped to America.

2. There being no free press and few book printers, there is no home demand to work the rags up into paper. The population can neither read nor write, and, of course, epistolary correspondence is rare. No country, where the mass of the population can neither read nor write, can afford to export rags. Hence, rags and custom-house returns yield a clue to the actual state of society.

The President's Song at Antietam. "Manhattan," the New York correspondent of the London Morning Herald, tells the following anecdote of President Lincoln:

"Fancy a President, sir, calling upon an officer on the blood field of Antietam, to sing him a song. It is a fact that President Lincoln, when he visited the battle-field of Antietam, before the corpses had been buried, called upon an officer, who had been reported to him as a good singer, to 'step out and sing me a song,' and then in an open plain, in hearing of the dying and in sight of the sightless dead, the officer sang for the President of the United States 'Jim along Josey.' What a splendid but much abused ruler old Nero was.—His tyranny never slaughtered as many bodies as Lincoln's incompetency, and though he fiddled while Rome was burning, he never called out one of his officers to sing 'Jim along Josey.'"

It is mortifying beyond measure that the Chief Magistrate of the American people should be thus represented before the eyes of the world. We trust that he will at once instruct his organ in Washington or in New York to deny peremptorily the truth of this statement. One or the other of them should at once inform the public by authority that it was not an officer (of the army at least) upon whom President Lincoln called for a song among the fresh graves of our dead soldiers at Antietam, and that the song that was sung to him there was not 'Jim along Josey,' but 'Paddy's Butler?—N. Y. World.

NICKEL ON THE RISE.—Copper and nickel cents have reached the enormous premium of eighteen per cent., to the great loss and inconvenience of retail dealers. They are made in vast quantities at the Philadelphia mint, where they are exchangeable for Government legal tender notes at par, but even nickel refuses to be a basis for our inflated currency, and hence the heavy premium.

For the Frankfort Yeoman.

Who are the Democratic Party of the North? What are they for—Peace or War?

For the edification of these-called Union Democrats of the Kentucky Legislature, and the edification of the people of Kentucky generally, we ask you to publish the following preamble and resolutions just adopted unanimously by the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut. Who can suppose that there can be any affiliation or co-operation between the Democracy of the North demanding peace, and the so-called Union Democrats of Kentucky demanding war?—Can such an imposition long deceive the people of Kentucky? HONESTY.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, It is the privilege and duty of a free people, living under the guarantees of a written Constitution, which combines the provisions of an organic law with the great principles of federation and fraternity, to frankly and fearlessly assert their rights; to freely canvass the acts of their appointed servants, and to reaffirm the great truths which underlie the government, and upon which for three-quarters of a century, have securely rested the liberties of the people; and whereas, the present Administration of the General Government has, for nearly two years, been in armed collision with the people of more than one-third of the States composing the Confederacy, and in the prosecution of the existing war, has assumed powers utterly at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States; it becomes us as the representatives of the conservative people of Connecticut, while re-asserting our determination to adhere to the true principles upon which our Union is founded, and proclaiming our devotion to the Constitution, to firmly but temperately condemn the errors of our public officers; and whereas, the administration of Abraham Lincoln has violated the Constitution of the United States in many of its most important particulars; therefore

1st. Resolved, That the United States are a Confederacy of States, coequal in sovereignty and political power; independent in their separate organizations, and reserving to each, all rights not granted by the Constitution to the General Government.

2d. That while as citizens of Connecticut we assert our devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and will hereafter, as we have heretofore, support with zeal and energy the authorities of the United States in the full Constitutional exercise of their powers, we deliberately avow that the liberties of the people are menaced by Congressional and Federal usurpations, and can only be preserved by the energetic action of State authority; and we are determined to maintain and defend the honor of our State, and the rights of her people.

3d. That while we denounce the heresy of secession as undefended and unwarranted by the Constitution, we confidently assert, that whatever may heretofore have been the opinion of our countrymen, the time has now arrived when all true lovers of the Constitution are ready to abandon the "monstrous fallacy" that the Union can be restored by the armed hand; and are anxious to inaugurate such action, honorable alike to the contending sections, as will stop the ravages of war, avert universal bankruptcy and unite all States upon terms of equality, as members of one Confederacy.

4th. That the Democracy of Connecticut, sympathizing with their conservative brethren of the Middle and Western States, pledge themselves to unite with them in the adoption of all honorable measures, having in view the cessation of hostilities between the North and South; the reconstruction of the Union on such terms as shall thoroughly define the rights of the States; the restoration of those fraternal feelings which form the true foundation of the federation, and the erection upon a more enduring basis of the temple of the Constitution.

5th. That the Militia of Connecticut are the natural guardians of the liberties of her people, subject to the control of her Chief Executive officer, acting under and by authority of the laws of the State; and any and all acts of the Congress of the United States violative of the sovereignty of the States in relation thereto, should receive the execration of a people justly jealous of their liberties.

6th. That the Militia bill recently introduced into the Senate of the United States, by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is subversive of the sovereignty and rights of the States, and designed to make them mere dependencies upon the Central Government; unconstitutional in its provisions and dangerous to the liberties of the people, the authorities of each of the States should sternly resist the operation of a scheme so fatal to the just relations which should always exist between the Federal and State Governments.

7th. That the "banking system" recently passed by the Senate of the United States, based as it is upon an unconstitutional and irredeemable issue of paper currency, cannot fail, if forced upon the people of the States, to prove destructive to the existing moored institutions of the several States, and is covertly designed to establish a vast central "money power," alike unknown to the Constitution of the United States, and dangerous to the principles upon which our government is founded.

8th. That the President of the United States, by his Emancipation Proclamation, has struck a serious blow at the rights of the States; erected an almost impassable barrier between the North and the South, in attacking the people of fifteen States through a domestic institution which is blended with their social fabric, and over which the individual States possess exclusive control and power; and regardless of the great lessons of the past, the National Executive, in pandering to the insane fanaticism of the abolition faction, has ventured upon a system of public policy, which, if successfully inaugurated, would disgrace our country in the eyes of the civilized world, and carry lust, rapine, and murder into every household of the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the act of the Federal Ad-

ministration in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, the arrest of citizens not subject to military law without warrant or authority—transporting them to distant States—imprisoning them without charge or accusation—depriving them the right of trial by jury, of witnesses in their favor, and counsel for their defense—withholding from them all knowledge of their accusers, and the cause of their arrest—answering their petition for redress by repeated injury and insult—prescribing in many cases as a condition of their release test oaths, arbitrary and illegal:

In the abridgement of freedom of speech and of the press—in suppressing newspapers by military force, and establishing a censorship wholly incompatible with the freedom of thought and expression of opinion:

In the establishment of a system of espionage by a secret police to invade the sacred privacy of unsuspecting citizens:

In declaring martial law over States not in rebellion, and where the courts are open and unobstructed for the punishment of crime:

In attempting to strike out of existence, the entire value of property in slaves throughout the country:

In the attempt of enforcement of compensated emancipation:

In the proposed taxation of the Laboring White man to purchase the freedom of the negro, and place his labor in competition with so taxed white man:

In the dismemberment of the State of Virginia, erecting within her boundaries a new State without the consent of her Legislature:

Are each and all arbitrary and unconstitutional, subverting the Constitutions, State and Federal, invading the reserved rights of the people and the Sovereignty of the States, and if sanctioned, destruction of the Union, establishing upon the common ruins of the liberties of the people and the Sovereignty of the States, a consolidated military despotism.

And we hereby solemnly declare that no American citizen can, without the crime of infidelity to his country's constitutions, and the allegiance which he bears to each, sanction such usurpations. Believing that our silence will be criminal, and may be construed into consent, in deep reverence for our Constitution, which has been ruthlessly violated, we do hereby enter our most solemn protest against these usurpations of power.

Resolved, That in connection with our fellow-citizens of other States, we will use our utmost influence to prevent the payment of a single dollar of the money of a people, unconstitutionally appropriated for the unwarranted Executive project of compensated emancipation.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the soldiers who enlisted to sustain the Constitution and the Union, in the great deprivations and hardships to which they have been subjected in sickness and in health; that we demand in the name of justice and humanity, that the great frauds which have deprived them of proper food, raiment, and care, shall be exposed, and the authors duly punished, and we insist on their being promptly paid for the services rendered.

Resolved, That the enormous plunder of the public treasury by self-constituted patriots, which has been rife throughout the country, demands the closest scrutiny; and the severest punishment should follow a just exposure.

Resolved, That as representatives of a large proportion of the people of Connecticut, we demand the fullest public exposure of the manner in which the vast sum of four millions of dollars, appropriated by our State during the past two years, or any portion of it, has been expended, with a detail of the objects for which the money has been used; and we protest against the extraordinary and uncalled for appropriation by the last extra session of our Legislature, of ten thousand dollars to the Governor of this State, to be used by him in secret, for any object he may see fit to expend it.

ONE OF LINCOLN'S COINCIDENCES.—By Mr. Lincoln's order, Mr. Frank Key Howard, of Baltimore, was arbitrarily arrested, and confined in an American bastille for fourteen months. The coincidence he relates in a late publication:

"When," says Mr. Howard, speaking of his first morning in this government bastille, 'I looked out I could not help being struck by an old and not pleasant coincidence. On that day, forty-seven years before, my grandfather, Mr. F. S. Key, then a prisoner on a British ship, had witnessed the bombardment of Fort Mifflin. When on the following morning the hostile fleet drew off defeated, he wrote the song so long popular throughout the country. 'The Star Spangled Banner.' As I stood upon the very scene of the conflict, I could not but contrast my position with that of his forty-seven years ago. The flag which he had so proudly waved I saw waving at the same place over the victims of as vulgar and brutal a despotism as modern times have witnessed."

The cry of the Republicans is 'God and the Negro.' We only wonder that it is not the Negro and God?

Why is Lincoln like one of his own 'little anecdotes'? Because his maker designed him to be laughed at.

A Republican cites the belief of a Confederate prisoner that Hannibal Hamlin is a mulatto, as evidence of rebel ignorance. It may be evidence of superior knowledge.—Logan Gazette.

Ab Lincoln reminds us of a little anecdote we once heard. It was a very foolish anecdote, and had no nub to it.

From the Louisville Democrat.

The Suppression of the Frankfort Convention.

We can not but regret the suppression of the attempted Convention at Frankfort.—Our readers know that we have no sympathy with their supposed principles, having promptly warned the public of their probable intentions; but this act of military authority is a flagrant violation of the right of the citizens to peaceably assemble. Col. Gilbert seems to have proceeded upon the assumption that there were rebel spies in the Convention, and to have justified his procedure upon that ground. If the charge was true, it was the duty of Colonel Gilbert to arrest and try the suspected parties. His course in breaking up the Convention can have no justification.

The Legislature was in session. If this assembly was dangerous to the peace of the State or of the Union, a resolution could have been promptly passed requiring them to disperse. The Governor was at hand. If necessary, his authority could have been exercised. The magistrates, all of known loyalty, were within immediate call. If this was a treasonable or disorderly assembly, it was in their power, and it was their duty, to order that body to disperse. There was no emergency calling for the extraordinary authority of the military, and Colonel Gilbert has just gone far enough to show a consciousness that it was an usurpation, and not far enough to prove that it was necessitated by public danger.

Colonel Gilbert refers to the repudiation of the principles of that party by the Democratic press of the State, and the refusal of the Legislature to allow them the use of the House, as a condemnation. It is true the press and Legislature believe their principles to be dangerous, but they never proposed to violate a law themselves. It certainly must have astonished both of these to learn that their opinions were used to justify the violation of one of the most essential rights of civil liberty.

It was the intention of the press to resist the course of this party by the open and legitimate exercise of argument and persuasion. They did not ask, and did not wish, the dangerous interposition of this authority. Colonel Gilbert, by his course, has changed the issue entirely, and placed these men in the attitude of sufferers for the attempted exercise of an undoubted right—a right in the support of which every free citizen is interested. The question is no longer whether a party that demands the immediate recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy shall prevail in the State, but whether such and every military officer in the State has a right to break up public assemblies? The question, is whether these men are entitled to the protection of the declaration of rights in the State Constitution? The question is whether we have any State Government at all—whether the civil law is superior to the military—whether our lives and fortunes are held at the will of minor military authorities or not?

If this policy is to prevail, we are no longer a free people under the protection of the laws, but a military despotism. We have not one, but many masters. Every district is governed by a petty tyrant, who is at once the judge and executioner of his own edicts. Colonel Gilbert's motives may have been good, but we have nothing to do with his motives. He had no more authority to do this act than he would have to march to the State Capitol and disperse the Legislature at the point of the bayonet, and his course is a tyrannical and indefensible violation of a right that lies at the very foundation of republican freedom.

If this is the manner in which we are to be governed, our elections are a mere farce. If a military officer is to be judge of the intentions of every public meeting, with the power to disperse, the only choice the people can have is that of accepting whatever he may decree. It is folly to discuss what we shall accept the emancipation scheme of Lincoln or not. We had as well write and talk about the civil government of the inhabitants of the moon. We are subjugated and crushed; our Legislature is an empty, vaporing debating society; our Courts are mere mustang courts, without the fun that enlivens them. It is a worse condition than to be under an unlimited monarchy. The ruler of a kingdom will find his interest in that of his people. Such authority as Col. Gilbert has exercised has no such restraint. The prosperity of the people of this State is nothing to him. His obedience to the will of his superior is his only interest. The military officers are in the position of the Persian Satrap or Roman Prefect. They may tyrannize, oppress and enrich themselves at the expense of the provinces, as their predecessors did, with the exception that there is no tribunal, as at Rome, to make them disgorge. It is a policy fatal to freedom, fatal to the Union.

We are for no terms with rebels, but we are opposed to following their example in evil. Armed rebels must be resisted with arms; but we must not throw away the sacred rights which our fathers so hardily won. If his Convention had been allowed to proceed, we expected to oppose their candidates and resist their policy. We never had any doubt that they would be repudiated by the people. The contest was already decided beforehand, and this act had not even necessity to justify it.

We hope this is the last time we shall ever have to record an act of military usurpation in this State. We hope that this policy, subversive of the interests of the State and the Union, will receive prompt condemnation at the hands of the people and the authorities. We hope that Col. Gilbert and other officers will confine themselves strictly to the exercise of their duties, and not incur the imputation that they are more dangerous to the rights and liberties of their own people than to the armed enemy. Mistaken zeal, mistaken loyalty, may be as dangerous as rebellion itself; and people who submit to a uniform destruction of the laws, which lie at the foundation of civil liberty, are ruined, and the evil falls with equal force upon the degraded civilian and the demoralized soldier.

Beauty without virtue, is a flower without perfume.

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MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, MARCH 5

THE WAR NEWS.

The news of the last week presents no feature of great importance. Perhaps the most important is the capture, by the Confederates, of the Federal iron-clad gunboat, *Indianola*, on Red river. She had been sent to recapture the Queen of the West, (which had been a short time ago captured by the Confederates) but it seems from the report of Com. Porter, the Queen of the West, aided by the Webb, captured the *Indianola*.

Grant is reported as nearly ready to attack Vicksburg, and with high hopes of success.

We have still reports of active preparations for heavy operations against Charleston.

The Confederates are reported to be very ailing on the Rappahannock, refusing for two days to receive the usual flag of truce. The mud in that region is said to be worse than ever, laying an embargo on operations.

Rosecrans is said to be on the eve of a forward movement.

The rumors of a heavy invasion of Kentucky by Breckinridge, turn out to be bosh. A small force of Confederate Cavalry seem to have visited Mt. Sterling and Flemingsburg, taking many horses, and some rumors of fights with them have reached us, but in a form not authentic enough for publication.

The following is the latest we have from Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.
Morgan's Cavalry Completely Routed Near Bradyville

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

MURFREESBORO, March 2.—An expedition, consisting of the following regiments, started yesterday for Bradyville, for the purpose of attacking a large force of Morgan's cavalry, under the command of General Wharton: Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, under command of Major C. H. Grosvenor; Twenty-first Ohio, Colonel Neibling; Thirty-seventh Indiana, Colonel Hull; and Second East Tennessee, under command of Colonel M. F. Miller; together with the Third and Fourth Ohio and Fourth Regulars, and First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, under General Stanley. Both forces met at two o'clock P. M., in the woods near Bradyville. After two hours hard fighting the enemy were repulsed, with great loss in killed and wounded, together with eighty-five prisoners, including three Captains and one Adjutant. We captured, also, three hundred saddles and bridles, a large amount of ammunition, camp equipage and forage. Our loss was one killed and six wounded.

The expedition proved a total rout of the enemy. Captain Raffenstein, of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, is seriously wounded.

The enemy's force was 4,500; Union 2,600.
M. E. J.

Congressional Apportionment.

The Legislature has passed an act laying off the State into nine Congressional districts, under the census of 1880, whereby Kentucky loses one Representative as compared with her right under the census of 1850. Our part of the State is thrown into district No. 9, and is composed of the following counties—Mason, Lewis, Greenup, Boyd, Powell, Fleming, Rowan, Carter, Lawrence, Morgan, Johnson, Floyd, Pike, Magoffin, Montgomery and Bath—Federal numbers 120,813—votes 22,006. We will publish next week all the details of the several districts as valuable for future reference.

CONGRESS.

The Conscription act has passed both Houses, and already the telegraph reports that Lincoln will call out 600,000 men under it. Many other strong measures are in progress, but we think best to lay over any notice of them till our next, as by that time, (Congress expiring on the 4th inst.) we shall know what has passed and what not. Lincoln has called an extra session of the Senate to act upon his nominations—a very large addition of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals being desired by the Administration.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The two Houses have passed the House resolutions on Federal Relations, except that one favoring a Mississippi valley Convention. The form in which the Frankfort papers habitually report proceedings give us little light into the character of measures acted on. The assembly is expected to adjourn this week, after which we hope to be able to find out what they have done, when we will report.

The act of Gilbert, in dispersing the Democratic Convention, at Frankfort, is justly receiving the severest condemnation from all parts of the country. The truth is, the act was utterly indefensible, and no man can defend it by respectable proof or argument. If the pretended grounds of his act had any foundation in truth, they would have been exhibited before now. But they did not exist. Gilbert's act was arbitrary, lawless, tyrannical and indefensible, and in our opinion, Governor Robinson should see to it that he be prosecuted at civil law for the trespass upon the rights of others who were better men and better citizens than he, in subservience to government power, dare do.

We publish this week an article from the Louisville Democrat, a strong Union paper, in condemnation of Gilbert's outrage. We publish also a communication from a delegate on the same subject, all which will be found very interesting and instructive.

Nature of True Government—Secession—Abolition—The Future.

One of the worst evils we have to deal with, in our present time of trouble, is, the defectiveness of education under which the people, (or at least many of them), have been led to adopt very erroneous views of the nature, or the theory, or the philosophy of our republican system of government.

It ought not to be deemed necessary, (though it seems to be that it is), to say that the republican institutions of America are founded on a basis, the very opposite of that on which the monarchies of the old world are founded. The latter are based on the idea that the rights of the people—even in the most liberal governments subject to monarchical rule—are derived from the grants of the crown, or from whatever power, may, in the name of government, assume to make such grants.

This theory, under our institutions, is utterly rejected. True republicanism does not merely ignore it, but expressly renounces it. The Constitution of Kentucky, for instance, defines, in general, but explicit terms, the origin, nature and objects of political government. The origin is in the will of the people to be affected by it; the nature of it is to be found in the mere form by which the people choose to have their will executed; the object is, simply, (though very comprehensive and vitally important), the protection of life, liberty and property.

In monarchical systems of government, the theory is, that the rights of the people are derived as grants from the monarch; in other words that the people are subjects of the government and that the government is not the servant, but the master, of the people. But under our republican theory, it is held, that the people are the source of all political power—that they institute all government by their own will and for their own good—and that they have the same right to alter, reform or abolish any government they may set up, as they had to create it at first. Such is clearly the meaning of the Constitution of Kentucky, and it but expresses the meaning of the provisions of the Constitutions of other States.

The Bill of Rights in the Constitution of Kentucky—what is that? Few—at least too few—consider. Off-hand readers, small politicians, and petty lawyers, run over it and consider it nothing, simply because they see there no active, operative power, conferred on the State government. This would be a great evil to the country, if the opinions of such men had any weight. But the Bill of Rights is the fundamental portion of the Constitution. It is true that it grants no operative powers to the State government; but it does what is far more important—it reserves, in express terms, to the people of the State, powers which they refuse to grant even to the agency they create in the name of power they do make. And in this Bill of Rights—Rights, which the people retain in their own hands—which they possessed before the existence of this or any government—which they declare to be inalienable, indefeasible and inviolable—Rights which they have never surrendered even to the government of their own creation—in this Bill of Rights, we say, the people expressly except out of the powers of government which they do grant, and reserve to themselves the power to alter, reform or abolish their government, whenever and however they please—in other words, they assert what is commonly known by the phrase—"the right of revolution." And who can dispute that right? It is an inherent right of a free people. It is a right which they cannot grant away, a right which cannot be taken away, a right which nobody can question or touch,—or as the Constitution itself defines it, a right *inalienable, indefeasible and inviolable*.

So much, for the present, on the elementary character of our government. But a very erroneous opinion prevails, even in this republic, as to the nature of government. Let us examine this error for a moment.

The government, under our republican institutions, is not the master, but the servant, of the people. Loyalty to the government is unquestionably the duty of the people. Loyalty is obedience to the laws of the land, or in abstaining from their violation. The laws of the land are those enactments by the legislative department which for the general good are framed in consonance with the constitution. A statute, enacted in violation of the constitution, has been held by the Supreme Court—and as every man of sense would say—is void; and of course no man is guilty of disloyalty who disobeys or disregards it. Much less guilty is he who disregards an order, command or edict, of any officer, civil or military, outside of the legislative department, which violates the organic law.

This word, "government," which we commonly use to signify the collective political institutions of our republic, is unhappily so used; and we ought to abandon its use, because it is subject to grievous abuse. The very signification of the word "government," carries an idea inconsistent with our institutions. It is borrowed from old countries where the people, instead of being rulers, are ruled. But in this country, the people rule, and the government is their mere agent—and only their agent so far as to execute their will. The only government which a republican people can properly know, is *self-government*. That restraint which good sense, moral injunction, and proper respect for others, lays on every man of sane mind, is the grand law which ought to control all men. We ought to abolish the word "government," altogether, in describing the political institutions of our country. It

is a misleading, and certainly a mischievous, injurious and oftentimes purposely wicked word. It should be banished from the vocabulary of those who revere republican institutions, and instead of it we should call the political institutions, which we now call "government," an "Agency of the People."

We have always regarded—as the people of Kentucky, whether under the teachings of Clay or Jackson, did—the doctrine of secession, as a political heresy. We never could see how any government could exist for any length, with a recognized right of any of its members to break it up at will—whether from caprice or reason. We have therefore no faith in the permanency of any Confederacy which may grow out of our present troubles. And we have as little faith—nay, less, if possible—in the restoration of the old Union, by means of military coercion. The very foundations of the Constitution itself were built on the fraternity of the people; and without that, the whole fabric erected on it is but a structure built on drifting sand. Every stroke of the sword cuts away more ligaments that bind together the States and the people—separates and divides the cords of our union. Secession is a heresy. It is a Yankee invention. The Yankees invented it in the time of old John Adams, as can be historically proved, (and they would take out a patent right for the invention now, if any money could be made out of it); they threatened it in the time of Jefferson; they attempted to enforce it (and did partially) in the time of Madison; and now, many of them are only too glad that South Carolina pluck, in exercising the unconstitutional power, have given them a pretext for doing, what the Republican party was organized to do in 1856, as we religiously believe,—*forcing the abolition of slavery, even if it should destroy the Union*. For no man of intelligence and honor will now deny that a great party in the North, wielding a prevailing influence on Lincoln and his administration, do not wish or expect the restoration of the Union, but would rather see the Union destroyed forever, than that slave States should come back on equal terms into the noble government framed by our immortal fathers.

Secession, we have already said, we always regarded a heresy. It has no justification, in our opinion, but that which rests on the admitted right of revolution—an inherent right of the people, older, before, above the constitution itself, a right they could not grant away, if they would, being *inalienable*—a right which cannot be taken away from them, being *indefeasible*—a right which cannot be questioned or touched, being *inviolable*—as the constitution expressly says. But it must be granted that the right of revolution comprehends all means appropriate to the exercise of the power.

But what shall we say of Abolition? Secession, we grant, is an unconstitutional and violent procedure. But if secession is bad, Abolition is ten-fold worse. For though secession may disunite sections, abolition destroys communities. Secession might (by consent of parties) take place, without violent convulsion; but abolition cannot possibly be effected without the most deplorable evil to both the white and black races. We have not room here to enter into this discussion, and only content ourselves, for the present, with this more indication of our views; and we content ourselves the more willingly, because we think we foresee that the time is not far off, when our views will require no vindication in the light of facts which, if not fully developed already, are rapidly gestating.

The future is full of darkness and uncertainty. No man can certainly tell what a day or an hour may bring forth: But we think it may be safely assumed, (simply as a rational question for discussion) that the Union, founded on the voluntary assent and the fraternity of the people, can never be restored by military coercion. With their voluntary consent and cordial fraternity, on the principles of the Constitution, we should prefer its restoration, to any other result. But can it be restored? Never while Yankees (or others) persist in meddling with the institutions and rights of people and States and communities over whom they have neither moral nor political jurisdiction. It is not in human nature to submit to that; and he is no statesman, but a fool or a mad man, who expects such submission, though Mr. Seward plainly says he does.

Is the war, then, never to end? Yes.—How and when? It will end by the exhaustion of the Federal army and the Federal Treasury. Neither can be efficiently kept up beyond midsummer. That is plain to us, at least, if not to others. What then? may be asked. God knows—we don't. But our present impression is, that if the Southern Confederacy is not recognized, a Confederacy of the Mississippi valley will be established, drawing to it by gravitation of interest and pleasure, all of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts necessary for internal and external objects. Further than this, we do not pretend to be able to see at present.

The Richmond Examiner contains a dispatch from Port Hudson, which gives the particulars of the capture of the Federal steamer *Queen of the West* by the rebels. It is stated that the *Queen of the West* captured a rebel transport, and forced its pilot to take the wheel, ordering him to take the steamer to the Federal batteries, instead of doing which he took her to the rebel batteries, which disabled her, when she drifted to the opposite shore, where her crew made their escape, with the exception of eighteen, who were made prisoners.

The Rights of the People.

The act of Col. Gilbert in dispersing the Democratic State Convention by the bayonet, will fail of its design. The Democrats have a constitutional and lawful right to select and vote for whomsoever they think proper for Governor and other State offices, and they intend to exercise that right, in a lawful manner, in August next, in defiance of all threats or intimidations from the willing tools of perjured tyrants. Whoever attempts to restrain or obstruct this clear constitutional right of the citizens of Kentucky, should have a Treasury more 'exhausted' than Chase's manufactory of greenbacks; for the damages will be terrible. It ought not and will not be suffered, that any man, (with or without shoulder straps), any citizen of Kentucky, even, much less an upstart outsider from Abolitionism, shall obstruct the right of the lawful citizens to choose whom they please for Governor or any other office.

FLEMING COUNTY, Feb. 28th, 1863.

Editors Bulletin:—Since the usurpation of Col. Gilbert, in dispersing the members of the Democratic Convention, the following interrogatories have presented themselves, and our fellow citizens would respectfully solicit an answer from any source whatsoever:

How can the so-called Unionists of Kentucky endorse the Northern Democracy, and at the same time assist and cheer the acts of the Abolition soldiery in dispersing the representatives of the Northern or Peace Democracy in the State of Kentucky? How can they ever restore the Union by voting men and money to carry on the war, and at the same time endorse the peace policy of the Democratic party? If Mr. Lincoln has violated the Constitution in proclaiming the negroes free who may escape as an incident of the war, what constitutional right have the Kentucky Unionists for voting him men and money to carry out this proclamation? If Kentucky Unionists cry out against Democrats in Kentucky, and accuse them of discouraging enlistments, will the Unionists please tell us how they are in for the war and against it at the same time? If the Unionists of Kentucky are the same as the Northern Democrats, why do the Unionists of Kentucky treat Democrats just as the Abolitionists of Ohio, Indiana, &c., treat the Democrats? If Mr. Lincoln has committed an outrage on the citizens of Kentucky, who are his officials? If John Brown was hung for trying to incite servile insurrection, why should Mr. Lincoln have men and money to carry out John Brown's scheme? Will the Unionists of Kentucky tell us, how they will stop the war and carry it on at the same time? Will the people of Kentucky vote for men who are so mystical in times like these? Are the people of Kentucky now represented or misrepresented? Will the Unionists of Kentucky produce their record and convince the people that they are Democrats? So far, we are not in possession of any facts which could induce us to believe them to be Democrats and until such evidence is produced we cannot "exercise faith."

Yours, Truly,

ENQUIRERS.

For the Bulletin.
Pres. Sparks—Chronicles of Ornithology.—Hatching Eggs of all birds, and of no bird but the Bird of Boobies.

While at Frankfort lately, the writer enjoyed the edification of hearing the renowned Orator, Pres. Sparks, of Henry, make a speech, which strongly reminded us of what we had read some where. (We believe in the report of one of the Arctic Expeditions). On one of the Islands of the North Sea, the explorers found a lazy, lubberly bird, which they called the "Boobie." It laid eggs and dropped its excrement at any place where the inclination came upon it; and when the disposition to incubate came on, it gathered up any eggs it could find along the shore and sat down upon them. Sometimes it hatched a snake—sometimes a turtle, but, most generally, a Boobie. Sometimes the storms destroyed the eggs, but washed upon the beach a great many pebbles looking like eggs, very white until discolored by the atmosphere and the sun. These the Boobie bird would gather up and set upon, and like the goose upon the cymlins, die in the effort to hatch a Boobie. The Henry County bird is one of the Boobie order. He tries hard to hatch something, but his fledglings are like himself, only Boobies. He does not even get a snake or a turtle; and some day will be found, like the goose, dead upon the cymlins.

A HATER OF BOOBIES.

The session of the British Parliament was opened on the 6th instant by a speech from the Queen. This document contains but little of importance excepting the following:

Her Majesty has abstained from taking any step with a view to induce a cessation of hostilities between the contending parties in the North American States, because it has not yet seemed that any such overture would be attended with a probability of success. Her Majesty has viewed with the deepest concern the desolating warfare which still rages in those regions, and has witnessed with heartfelt grief the severe distress and suffering which that war has inflicted upon a large class of her Majesty's subjects, but which have been borne with great fortitude and exemplary resignation. It is some consolation to her Majesty to be led to hope that this suffering and distress is rather diminishing than increasing, and that some renewal of employment is beginning to take place in the manufacturing districts.

Gen. Hooker has approved the sentence of thirty deserters, who have been tried and ordered to be shot.

A Good Definition of Loyalty—Which is the Loyal Man?—Senator Fessenden, of Maine, and Senator Powell, of Kentucky.

We make the following capital extract from a late speech of Senator Powell, of Kentucky, in reply to Senator Fessenden, of Maine:

"Now, Mr. President, allow me to say a few words on the subject of loyalty. I am getting tired of having that charge continually thrust in here in lieu of answers to arguments. I will say to the honorable Senator from Maine: that when the whole history through which this country has passed for the last two years shall be impartially written, I have no fears that my loyalty will suffer, when contrasted with his. It is true I have opposed the war. He has advocated the war. I dare say he thought he could reconstruct this Union by force of arms. I thought otherwise. Loving the Union, I opposed the war, because I believed war would be eternal dissolution. I believe it is now a demonstrated fact, that you can not reunite these States by force of arms. I advocated every peaceable measure of adjustment that was proposed; and I shall continue to advocate them. The Senator stood in favor of the war; I against it. I dare say he honestly believed he could bring the seceded States back, and restore the Union by arms. I honestly thought otherwise.

But there are some other matters to which I will invite the Senator's attention. The Senator has sat in his seat in this Hall and seen the President of the United States overthrow the Constitution in every vital point. He has seen him assuming the war power, adding men to the Army and Navy without warrant of law. He has seen him arrest citizens in violation of the Constitution and laws of the land. He has seen him drag citizens from distant States in violation of the Constitution and laws of the States and of the United States, which latter Constitution and laws the President has sworn to see faithfully executed, and incarcerated in loathsome dungeons, many of them for as long as seventeen months, and then turn them out without a trial. He has seen the President and those in power overthrow the freedom of the press. He has seen them overthrow the liberty of speech. He has seen them strike down the rights of the States, and vote large sums of money for purposes wholly without the Constitution. He has seen the President suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and declare martial law throughout all the loyal States of the Union; directing that citizens shall be tried by drum-head courts-martial, when the Constitution of his country says they shall be tried by the courts and juries of the country. I, in my place, have objected to these usurpations of power. The Senator from Maine has sat still and has never objected to one of these usurpations. I am willing to leave it to the impartial historian who may come after us whether he is more loyal to the Government of our fathers, to constitutional and civil liberty, then I—he who sat in the Senate Chamber and saw the Constitution of his country overturned, the rights of the people cloven down and they deprived of their dearest liberties, and sustained the power that did it, and uttered no word of complaint against it; or I, who, in my place, protested against it and opposed it with all the power I could command.

The Senator may think, and others may think, that I am disloyal because I oppose the war. I will not say that others are disloyal to the Constitution and laws of their country because they tamely submit to these outrageous usurpations of power; but I will say they are not faithful or true friends of constitutional or civil liberty. I am willing to let my countrymen of the present day, and those who are to come after us, form their judgments upon that subject. But let me remind the honorable Senator that the chief whom he now supports opposed the war with Mexico, and made Philipines, in the other end of the Capitol, against Mr. Polk. Did any body doubt the loyalty of Representative Lincoln in that day? I never heard it doubted. Others did the same thing. But, sir, because I choose to act in obedience to the convictions of my judgment that this war never, never can restore the Union, but, if persisted in, must destroy it, and advocate a line of policy that I believe will restore it, I am twitted every day with the charge of disloyalty. I trust that, in the future, Senators will meet the arguments that I present on these financial bills, or at least meet a plain statement of facts; for that is about all I attempt to make,

Prices at Cincinnati.

Bran and shorts \$15.16 per ton; ship-stuff \$15.20; middling \$24.26. Bark, chesnut oak, \$14.50 per cord. Butter, prime 23.25 lb. Beans, \$2.25 a 35 per bushel. Beans wax 35c lb. Cheese 12c lb. Candles, star 22c; paraffine 20c; tallow 14c. Soap 6c to 8c. Coffee, Rio, 33a35; Java 39a40c. Eggs 18a19c per doz. Flour \$5.90 a 50. Grain—wheat, red \$1.30, white \$1.40; corn 63c; oats 70c; rye \$1.05; barley, spring \$1.30 a 45; fall \$1.50 a 70 per bushel. Grease 7a8c lb. Hens 78a80c lb. Hens, rough, \$11.50 a 20; dressed, \$19.00 a 210. Hay \$15.18 ton. Hides, green, 7c; wet salted, 8a9c; dry salted, 12a14; dry flint, 15a16c lb; sheep pelts each 75c to \$1.50. Leather, sole, harness and skirting, 38a40c lb. Lead 9a10 lb. Molasses, old N. O. 55; new, 62c; golden syrup, 75c. Oils, linseed, \$1.00 to 1.70; lard oil, 90a95; petroleum 40a45c refined, 11a12c for crude. Potatoes 90c to \$1. Provisions—Mess pork—old, \$10.50 a 11.75; new, \$13.15 a 50; shoulder, 44a45c; sides, ribbed 6c; clear 7a77; hams 53a50c. Salt, 50a53. Seed, clover 36a38. Timothy \$2.60 a 75; hay \$2.75 a 30. Sugar, raw 12a14c, refined 17a177c. Tallow, 117c. Tobacco, Ky. leaf, old, 14a25c; new, 11a25c; Ohio seed leaf, old, 15a35c; new, 8a10c. Whiskey, declined and dull at 45c gal.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

A T M Y OLD AND COMMISSION
Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and Country, Farmers, Merchant and all others; most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.

Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS—200 two year old can-vassed of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale low by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM—Choice prepared always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthenware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl and Table Salt by the bag.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COAL OIL—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS—The best manufactured German, Rosing, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumery varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION—Good and Produce for storage or sale always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

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THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite
Caldwell's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, - - - MARCH 5

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

Our outside pages will be found very interesting and valuable this week.

Money.
Gold 172 to 175. Demand notes only 1/2 per cent lower than gold. Gold at 75 prem., determines the relative value of paper at 57 1/2 cents on the dollar. Silver 155 to 158. Kentucky Bank notes 10 to 12 prem. Indiana 8; Ohio 1 1/2. Such are the rates reported at Cincinnati—but we believe the rate of premium on Kentucky Bank notes is understated.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet Mr. Mason said he anticipated a close and intimate relationship to be established between his government and that of England at a day not far off. The declaration was received with much applause.

A despatch per the steamer Glasgow states that the new steamer "206" was lying in the Mersey, on the 5th instant, and expected to sail in a few days for a rebel rendezvous.

The Louisiana Legislature, which held its usual winter session at Opelousas, instead of Baton Rouge, passed a bill drafting all able-bodied men between seventeen and fifty years old for the rebel army.

The rebels recently captured near Romney, Virginia, a train of fifteen commissary wagons and the guard of fifty soldiers in charge.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th, Mr. Bentwick made some remarks on the American war. He said that he believed that if the proposal to recognize the South was brought forward it would be supported by Parliament.

The Washington Fire Company intend erecting a magnificent capitol on their new lot. The work has been commenced and will be completed in a few weeks.

The London Times finds the views of the Government and of the Opposition the same on the American question, all British statesmen agreeing that a restoration of the old Union is impossible. It has another disparaging article on emancipation meetings and those who take part in them, and says it will maintain its solemn protest against domestic massacre in the garb of emancipation.

The most superb lunch that ever made gladness in an editorial sanctum, was sent into the Bulletin Office yesterday, by our neighbor, BOB WALLACE, who carries on one of the finest restaurants in the whole country. No one who has ever had a chance to play a knife and fork at one of BOB WALLACE'S spreads, will desire, or believe it possible to procure, any thing better. Let every hungry and thirsty soul go to BOB WALLACE'S SALOON (on Second near Market street) and every want will be satisfied.

The Polish insurrection is spreading. Wengrow has been taken by the Russians after a sanguinary battle, and the insurgents there have been dispersed.

For nice Fancy Cassimere Suits
GO TO BLUM & HECKINGER.

The London Times states that the reported offer made two months ago by parties in Paris to negotiate a loan for the confederate government of £5,000,000 sterling, on the basis of cotton, at fivepence per pound, the holder having the option, after a certain period, of exchanging his cotton for confederate bonds, at seventy, bearing eight per cent interest, has been partially accepted.

The exports (exclusive of specie) from the city of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending February 23rd, amounted to \$4,181,730; previously reported, \$26,892,906; total since the 1st of January, \$31,074,636.

A dispatch from Washington to the Baltimore Sun states that news has been received here of the invasion of Sonora by 8,000 French troops, who have captured Guaymas, a sea-port town on the Gulf of California, and are marching on the capital. The cause of this invasion is said to be the confiscation by the Governor of Sonora of the goods of Frenchmen, and their banishment from the State.

For French Patent Yoke Shirts,
GO TO BLUM & HECKINGER.

The steamer Asia, which left New York last Wednesday, took out \$596,000 in specie.

A. P. Hyde has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the first district of Connecticut, and James E. English by the Democrats of the second district.

If you want to be in Style
GO TO BLUM & HECKINGER.

The Sumter has escaped from Gibraltar, and the United States gunboat Tuscarora has sailed from Madeira for Cadiz.

The officers and crew of the steamer Hatteras, which were captured by the Alabama, have arrived at New York.

HEMP SEED.—We were astonished a day or two ago to learn that Hempseed was held in this city at the high price of \$6 per bushel. Our people ought to raise more hemp and flax than they do, and it is no doubt owing to the neglect of the culture that seed are so high.

Some curious genius states, as the result of an estimate, that a million one dollar Treasury notes would weigh over a ton, and make a pile as high as the Washington monument.

Epigram.
"I'll die for the flag," cried a Treasury clerk.
Quoth a soldier: "My patriot friend, look here—
This shedding our blood for twelve dollars a month
Ain't like shedding red ink for twelve hundred a year."
[Exchange.]

There are many volunteers among the Abolitionists for the red-ink service; but none, or very few, for the blood-letting.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The French War steamer Milan arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 19th ult., and lies anchored within the harbor with the British steamer Petrel.

MASSACHUSETTS COLORED REGIMENT.—Thirty-seven of the one hundred and thirty-two colored men of New Bedford, who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, have enlisted in the colored regiment.

It appears from the records of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore that the report made on the 15th of January, 1863, by the sworn appraisers, of the value of the slaves (of whom only one hundred and thirty remain) belonging to the personal estate of the late Charles Carroll, of Daughoregan Manor, Howard county, assessed the value of said slaves at an average of \$5 each!

**GO TO BEUM & HECKINGER,
FOR A NICE SPRING SUIT!**

NAPOLEON, Henry Co., O., July 7, 1853.
Dr. C. W. Roback—Dear Sir:—For the benefit of suffering humanity, permit us to announce, through the columns of your Circular, the surprising properties of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, which is a sure cure for Indigestion and Liver Complaint. We have several persons in town, who have been suffering with Liver Complaint and Indigestion, and notwithstanding that we have as good physicians as can be found in Northern Ohio, yet the disease baffled their skill. Consequently we were in a state of despondency, until we commenced using your Pills, through and by the advice of our friend, Mr. Brennan. We used the medicine according to directions, and are now full of life and hilarity, and our gratitude is equal to our improvement in health and spirits. When we take into consideration what we have been, and what we are at present, we feel like charging ourselves of the sin of ingratitude, if we did not try to announce to the public the great benefits of your Medicine. Therefore, we recommend to the public at large, the expediency of having recourse to your Medicine, and consequently, as in duty bound, discharge what we feel to be our duty, in advising persons who are suffering as we have suffered to make use of the only true and sure cure for the diseases already mentioned.
MRS. GWIN.
MRS. BRENNAN.
MISS HEATON.
C. C. SPELMAN.
See advertisement.

MARRIED.
In this city, on Thursday evening, Feb. 26th, 1863, by Elder John Shackelford, Mr. DAVID WHITE to Miss LAURA RUSSELL.
Well! Davy, you have embarked, and she has been "the starlight of your boyhood," the ocean to the river of your thought. It is the ocean of your voyage. May your bark buffet gently over the waves of life, sail proudly and triumphantly above their angry breakers—domestic discord—and find safe anchorage in the peaceful harbor of matrimony. May you and your fair bride, together, hand in hand ascend the hill of life to its meridian splendor, bask in the bright orb of effulgence of its noontide maturity, and glide as gently down its declivity, without a discordant note to mar the melody of matrimonial affection.
J. E. M.

**CASH HOUSE!
NEW GOODS.**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK,
just received and for sale "Cheap for the times" at the SENSATION STORE.
Our terms are Cash and hereafter all bills will be presented monthly for payments.
March 5, 1863. M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Ryan's Cannel Coal!
(PRICE REDUCED)
Just received two barge loads of the above excellent coal. (TERMS CASH.)
March 5. CHARLES PHISTER, Agent.

DISSOLUTION.
NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of DUFFEU & MCCARTHEY, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle their accounts as soon as possible.
C. F. DUFFEU,
G. A. MCCARTHEY.

Feb. 23
C. F. DUFFEU will carry on the business at the old stand as heretofore. He has now on hand a very large stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE, a large part of which is selling at old prices. I sell exclusively for Cash.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED on the shortest notice by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN and warranted to perform.
JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, made to order. OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in exchange.
C. F. DUFFEU,
Bet. Burgess and Miner's Stores.
Maysville, March 5 1863.

DRESSED FLOORING.
DIRECT FROM PITTSBURG.—We sell as low as Any One.
Terms Cash.—CHARLES PHISTER, Agent.
March 5

TAKEN UP AS A STRAY, by John A. Bean, Sr., living in Mason county Kentucky, about seven miles from the city of Maysville, and about four miles from the mouth of Cabin Creek, one white Cow, with some red marks. Appraised at \$12.00 before me a Justice of the Peace for Mason county.

Given under my hand, this 2nd day of February 1863.
D. S. BRADLEY, J. P. M-4t
A true copy,
J. A. BEAN, Sr.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, MAR. 5, 1863.

Sugar New Orleans, 14 to 15c.
Molasses.—New Orleans, Bbls. 65c.; Half Bbls. 70c.
Coffee 35 to 40 with upward tendency.
Whisk.—Bbl \$1.20; White \$1.30.
Flour.—Selling at from \$6.00 to \$6.75.
Whisky.—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 45c.
Crush Sugar, 15c.
Grape, 15c.
Lard 15c.
 Bacon.—Sides 6c; Hams 6c; Shoulders 4 1/2 cents.
Lard.—4 to 5 1/2c. per lb.
Hemp.—\$100 per ton.
Tobacco.—Selling at 10 to 15c. lbs.
Mackerel.—Bbls. No. 2, 12; Halfbbls. 7, 50; Quarters \$3.25.
Salt.—No. 2, 12; No. 1, 15; No. 3, 18; No. 4, 21; No. 5, 24; No. 6, 27; No. 7, 30; No. 8, 33; No. 9, 36; No. 10, 39; No. 11, 42; No. 12, 45; No. 13, 48; No. 14, 51; No. 15, 54; No. 16, 57; No. 17, 60; No. 18, 63; No. 19, 66; No. 20, 69; No. 21, 72; No. 22, 75; No. 23, 78; No. 24, 81; No. 25, 84; No. 26, 87; No. 27, 90; No. 28, 93; No. 29, 96; No. 30, 99; No. 31, 102; No. 32, 105; No. 33, 108; No. 34, 111; No. 35, 114; No. 36, 117; No. 37, 120; No. 38, 123; No. 39, 126; No. 40, 129; No. 41, 132; No. 42, 135; No. 43, 138; No. 44, 141; No. 45, 144; No. 46, 147; No. 47, 150; No. 48, 153; No. 49, 156; No. 50, 159; No. 51, 162; No. 52, 165; No. 53, 168; No. 54, 171; No. 55, 174; No. 56, 177; No. 57, 180; No. 58, 183; No. 59, 186; No. 60, 189; No. 61, 192; No. 62, 195; No. 63, 198; No. 64, 201; No. 65, 204; No. 66, 207; No. 67, 210; No. 68, 213; No. 69, 216; No. 70, 219; No. 71, 222; No. 72, 225; No. 73, 228; No. 74, 231; No. 75, 234; No. 76, 237; No. 77, 240; No. 78, 243; No. 79, 246; No. 80, 249; No. 81, 252; No. 82, 255; No. 83, 258; No. 84, 261; No. 85, 264; No. 86, 267; No. 87, 270; No. 88, 273; No. 89, 276; No. 90, 279; No. 91, 282; No. 92, 285; No. 93, 288; No. 94, 291; No. 95, 294; No. 96, 297; No. 97, 300; No. 98, 303; No. 99, 306; No. 100, 309; No. 101, 312; No. 102, 315; No. 103, 318; No. 104, 321; No. 105, 324; No. 106, 327; No. 107, 330; No. 108, 333; No. 109, 336; No. 110, 339; No. 111, 342; No. 112, 345; No. 113, 348; No. 114, 351; No. 115, 354; No. 116, 357; No. 117, 360; No. 118, 363; No. 119, 366; No. 120, 369; No. 121, 372; No. 122, 375; No. 123, 378; No. 124, 381; No. 125, 384; No. 126, 387; No. 127, 390; No. 128, 393; No. 129, 396; No. 130, 399; No. 131, 402; No. 132, 405; No. 133, 408; No. 134, 411; No. 135, 414; No. 136, 417; No. 137, 420; No. 138, 423; No. 139, 426; No. 140, 429; No. 141, 432; No. 142, 435; No. 143, 438; No. 144, 441; No. 145, 444; No. 146, 447; No. 147, 450; No. 148, 453; No. 149, 456; No. 150, 459; No. 151, 462; No. 152, 465; No. 153, 468; 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No. 635, 1914; No. 636, 1917; No. 637, 1920; No. 638, 1923; No. 639, 1926; No. 640, 1929; No. 641, 1932; No. 642, 1935; No. 643, 1938; No. 644, 1941; No. 645, 1944; No. 646, 1947; No. 647, 1950; No. 648, 1953; No. 649, 1956; No. 650, 1959; No. 651, 1962; No. 652, 1965; No. 653, 1968; No. 654, 1971; No. 655, 1974; No. 656, 1977; No. 657, 1980; No. 6

THE FORGED CHECK.

The tall white pine trees in front of the antique red brick house were motionless in the balmy air; the sunshine lay in latticed gleams athwart the piazza floor; and far off on upland meadows, the voice of the distant reapers floated down, like sounds in a dream, to the ear of Ellice May, as she sat in the doorway, her work lying idly in her lap, and her eyes fixed on the hazy August hills. Beautiful eyes they were—soft, large and intensely black, fringed with dark lashes that almost shadowed her cheeks. There was something eastern in the style of Ellice May's beauty—the olive cheek stained with rose; the small scarlet mouth; and the serene, straight features. As for the little hands—taper-fingered and pink-tipped—they certainly seemed made expressly to beckon dark-skinned slaves and wield a jeweled scepter. Nature owns no law of climate; and sometimes you are startled by finding this Arabian Nights' type of face among dove-eyed New England damsels just as fiery pomegranate blossoming amidst blue-bells and mountain daisies on a farmhouse window ledge.

Now, don't look off into vacancy so provokingly, Ellice! said a tall handsome man who was leaning against one of the columns of the piazza. "Do be gracious to a fellow who has driven all the way from town this broiling day just to catch a glimpse of your bright eyes!"

Ellice turned her head and smiled but thoughtfully still; it was plain she was thinking of something else.

How do you like my new pair of grays, Ellice? pursued her companion. I bought them with a special eye to your preferences. See them toss their heads under the pine branches. I can tell you there's blood there!

They are very pretty, said Ellice, quietly. Very pretty! and is that all you have to say? Ellice, what all you have to-day? I don't believe you care half so much for me as you used. Give me one of those old smiles, now—do—or I shall fancy that you haven't entirely forgotten your old penchant for Hugh Irving. I met him just below the turn of the road as I drove over—didn't stop to speak, however. By-the-way, Ellice, I've done a pretty smart stroke of business to-day, that, I imagine, will put Hugh Irving down for the present.

What do you mean, Frazer? said Ellice, suddenly rousing herself from her temporary abstraction. I mean that we have converted the mortgage on the old Irving Place into our hands a week or two ago, and foreclosed to-day at twelve o'clock, just half an hour after it became due.

Foreclosed it? Yes, and I defy Mr. Hugh to help himself. Of course they had no idea of the thing; I kept it prudently close, for I always wanted a chance to break Hugh Irving's pride, and fortune has favored me! I should not wonder if he were en route this moment to give directions to that old times lawyer of his, blessedly unconscious! The Irving Place must go for it will be next to an impossibility for them to raise the money at so short a notice; and with all the rest, it won't be a bad arrangement for me pecuniarily speaking.

But Ellice had risen from her seat with reddened cheeks, and eyes that were literally wells of angry sparkle. Frazer Martin, you are not in earnest? Never more so in my life, my love!

You would not stoop to such a dishonorable, underhanded proceeding surely? Not at all dishonorable, Ellice; only a trick of the trade. To be sure it isn't generally done; but I would stretch a point or two to make Hugh Irving feel my power. Despicable! hase! reiterated Ellice, wringing her hands passionately. Frazer, I never would have believed this of you.

Scold away, darling! said Martin carelessly touching her braids of shining black hair, as you might pet child. You've no idea how sweet you look with those cheeks blazing and the great eyes dilated. I like to see you get excited!

If it is really so, Frazer, pursued the girl, eagerly, go immediately under the work of evil. Do not let Hugh Irving suffer for a mere legal technicality. Remember the place is his home—his all. Hasten back to the city, for Heaven's sake!

Never! said Martin, decidedly, and with an almost demonic light in his eye. I tell you, Ellice, I hate the man, and I will not hate my hold upon him.

Then, Frazer, said Ellice, calmly, our engagement is at an end. I will never marry a man who has taught me to despise him. Now my darling, don't talk so said Frazer Martin, coaxingly. You know very well that you love me—that you are my affianced wife. Tell the truth, now; own up that you only want to tease me!

He would have passed his arm about her waist, but she drew back with dignity. "I might have loved you once, Frazer, or fancied that I did; but your own words have dispelled the illusion. Henceforward you are no more than the merest stranger to me!"

Martin's handsome brow darkened. "Are you serious, Ellice May?"

"I am."

"And you really dismiss me from your presence?"

"I do."

"Very well. I accept the dismissal. Return to first love, if you choose; but remember, my little fair one, that you cannot smile me back again when you are weeping playing the coquette. Make your election now, or never!"

"It is made; good evening, Mr. Martin!" said Ellice, calmly. And calmly she stood there—her white dress fluttering in the sunset breeze, while Martin twitched the reins of his splendid grays from the post and sprang into his carriage, driving off like a whirlwind.

Noble little Ellice! she was true to her womanhood true to herself; and even at the time when Hugh Irving lost his ancestral patrimony he gained a wife who had learned to love himself. It was a ray of hope in the darkness; and with a heart he set to work to build up the fallen fabric of fortune once more.

"Quite romantic, upon my word!" sneered Frazer Martin, as he read the marriage of Hugh Irving and Ellice May, in the newspapers. "Just as it can afford! But," he added, between his clenched teeth, "if the days of Faust were here once more I would sell myself to the Evil One, soul and body, for the chance of striking that man's cup of happiness to the ground!"

light, shading her eyes with one fair jeweled hand, while the other pushed aside the crimson trails of the frost-touched vine which hung over the piazza pillars. Looking for her husband. Ah! there was no loving eye to watch for Frazer Martin's evil foot-steps!

At length he came, welcome home by the glow of freelight, and the merry voice of little children and the peaceful calm of Ellice's smile! The world called Hugh Irving a fortunate man, because he had prospered exceedingly in its path of commerce; but what would the world have said could it have peeped into his bright home circle? There must be an undiscovered word to express such bliss!

But Hugh, something has annoyed you; you look grave and thoughtful, said Mrs. Irving, when at length the noisy crew of little ones had been safely plucked to bed, and husband and wife were sitting together—Hugh in a velvet easy chair, and Ellice on a low bottom beside him, her cheek resting on his knee, as she used to set in the days of bridehood.

You are a veritable witch, Ellice!—said Hugh, laughing. I believe you know ever thought that crosses my mind. Yes, my dearest, I have been excessively annoyed!

Tell me about it, Hugh; you know you never have any secrets from me.

She put her hand caressingly into his; he stooped and kissed the diamond sparkling fingers.

I have an opportunity to-day, Ellice! to pay off a very old debt—to pay it with interest. What do you advise?

Don't speak in riddles, you provoking fellow! Speak out plainly, or I shall never be able to comprehend you, said Mrs. Irving. Listen, then, my dear wife, said Hugh, suddenly growing grave, almost stern in his manner. You know that I have been in the habit of depositing, from time to time any unappropriated sums of money in the—

Bank, at New York? Well, I had occasion, not long since, to send for a supply. It was duly forwarded to-day, with a notice that had slightly overdrawn my account. I knew this to be impossible, as the balance lying there was nearly ten thousand dollars, and my order was but for five. On examining the statement of accounts sent on with the funds, I discovered that a check for five thousand dollars, bearing my signature, had been presented and cashed some six months previously. Now I had never heard of the thing, nor signed any such check.

Well? said Ellice, her lips apart, and her eyes fixed earnestly on her husband's grave face.

And the name of the man who presented this check—this forged check, remember—was Frazer Martin!

Ellice grew pale, and clasped her hands tightly together. Good heaven, Hugh, can this thing be possible?

Not merely possible, love, but certain.—A fit winding up of his career of recklessness and dissipation, said Irving, bitterly.

But Hugh, what measures have you taken? asked Ellice, who seemed scarcely able to realize the stupendous fraud.

None, as yet; but at the earliest practicable hour to-morrow morning I shall set the officers of the law upon the track of this undetected felon.

What is the consequence, Hugh?

Imprisonment for life! was the stern answer.

Ellice trembled, and half opened her lips, but there was no gleam of encouragement in the dark brow of her husband.

O, Hugh, dear Hugh, to think that I might have been the wife of this wretched man?

Mr. Irving passed his hand fondly over his wife's hair, and drew her closer toward him, as if he would avert the merest thought of danger from her.

If you please, m'am, said a servant, putting his head in at the door, would you stop into the hall a minute? The housekeeper wants to speak a word with you.

Mrs. Irving rose, and passed quietly out of the room. Hugh remained in his old position, gazing into the fire with set teeth and corrugated brow. In a moment his wife returned with a white, shocked face.

Hugh—husband, I have a sad story to tell you. The servants have brought in a poor, foot-sore creature, wearied with travel, and I fear on the verge of fever. He fell on the way side, a little way below, and Bruce found him as he came back from stabling your horse. He is worn to a skeleton with fatigue and privation—shall we take him in?

Certainly, said Mr. Irving rousing himself with an effort from the train of thought in which he had been well-nigh absorbed; let the servants see that he has every care.

But Hugh, dearest, pleaded the wife looking with grief, terrified eyes into his his own will you come and see him? We have laid him on the sofa in the ante-room.

If you wish it, my dear, certainly, said Mr. Irving. Why what is the matter?—You tremble like a leaf.

O, my husband, murmured Ellice, pausing as their feet touched the threshold of the ante-room, only remember the Bible words, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."

Hugh Irving had no time to ask an explanation of her words, ere he found himself in the ante-room from which the servants had all been dismissed. There upon the sofa, lay a wild-eyed man with dusty garb and bleeding feet, his clothes in tatters, and his face shadowed by a beard of several days' growth. As Mr. Irving approached he gave a faint cry, and endeavored to spring from his couch like one who would flee, weakness and approaching illness overpowered him, and he sank back on the sofa, covering his face with his skeleton hands. And, as he did so, Hugh Irving knew that he stood in the ghastly presence of his deadliest foe, Frazer Martin.

Have they come to arrest me? shrieked the poor, half-delirious creature. I have fled long, but I was not fast enough for them. I am weak and ill. I think I am going to die. But send him away. Don't let him see me! I knew it would be detected, but I thought I knew it would be detected before he knew it. I did not dream that it would all swallowed up in that miserable speculation. Is it he, or only another troubled vision?

It is I, Frazer Martin, returned Hugh, coldly. What have you to say for yourself?

I can say nothing. I have no excuse to plead; but for God's sake do not deliver me into the hands of the law! I would have fled beyond its reach, but you see how weak I am! Have mercy on me! O, Hugh Irving, for her sake be charitable to me!

I shall soon be beyond the reach of earthly aid or pardon.

His piteously imploring voice—almost subject in its entreaty—jagged on Irving's ear. He turned to Ellice, who stood silently at his side.

Ellice, if I pursue the plans I had arranged, the officers of justice will be here at noon to-morrow; if not—

But, you will not, dearest Hugh! cried his wife, whose quick eye had detected the relenting change in his face. You will forgive me, as we ourselves hope one day to be forgiven! For my sake dear love!

For your sake, sweet wife, and Heaven's! And Frazer Martin knew that he was safe!

The next morning, Mr. Irving entered the ante-room where lay the rival of his youth—the dogging enemy of riper years. The dim eyes of the sick turned wistfully toward him, as the feeble hand was stretched forth.

Do not fear, Frazer, said Hugh, encouragingly. I have sent a letter to the Bank, enclosing the amount by which my account is overdrawn. Rest in peace, for no act of mine shall ever disturb your safety.

A sudden flush mounted to the wan cheek where health's rosy tide should never mantle more.

It is most generous—noble—of you, Irving, and I feel acutely how little it is deserved. No revenge could cut to my heart like this. I shall not live long, but it would have been hard to end my days in a prison cell. Ellice—for I may call you once more by the sweet old name of our youth—I am glad you married Hugh Irving. He is worthy of you—I never was!

A few days afterward he died, holding with his last grasp Hugh Irving's hand, and only passed out into the great unknown, where neither friendship nor enmity could follow him.

The five thousand dollars—need we say it? was never missed; but instead there came a peace far more precious to Hugh and Ellice, than the gold of Ophir, or diamonds from Golconda. The sun of Frazer Martin's life had not gone down upon their wrath.

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!

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Stages leave daily for all points in the interior. Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.

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